DECEMBER. 1780. THE NUMB. 2636.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1780.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, July 5, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, dated in Carlisle-Bay, Barbadoes, May 31, 1780, received this morning from Capt. Man, of his Majesty's ship the Cerberus, who arrived at Falmouth the 2d inst.

"SINCE my letter of the 26th of April from Fort-Royal Bay, sent express by the Pegasus, I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that after greatly alarming the island of Martinique, whose inhabitants had been made to believe his Majesty's fleet had been defeated, but were soon convinced to the contrary, by its appearance before their port, where it continued till the condition of many of the ships under my command, and the lee currents, rendered it necessary for the fleet to anchor in Chocque Bay, St. Lucia, in order to put the wounded and sick men on shore, and to water and refit the fleet: Frigates having been detached both to windward and to leeward of every island, in order to gain intelligence of the motions of the enemy, and timely notice of their approach towards Martinique, the only place they could refit at in those seas.

"Having landed the wounded and sick men, watered and refitted the fleet, on the 6th of May, upon having received intelligence of the enemy's approach to windward of Martinique, I put to sea with 19 sail of the line, two 50 gun ships, and several frigates.

"From the 6th to the 10th of May the fleet continued turning to windward between Martinique and St. Lucia, when we got sight of the French fleet, about three leagues to windward of us, Point Saline on Martinique then bearing N. N. E. five leagues; Capt. Affleck, in the Triumph, joining me the same day.

"The enemy's fleet consisted of 23 sail of the line, seven frigates, two sloops, a cutter, and a lugger. Nothing could induce them to risque a general action, though it was in their power daily; they made at different times motions which indicated a desire of engaging, but their resolution failed them when they drew near: And as they sailed far better than his Majesty's fleet, they with ease could gain what distance they pleased to windward.

"As they were sensible of their advantage in sailing, it emboldened them to run greater risques, and approach nearer to his Majesty's ships than they would otherwise have done; and for several days, about two in the afternoon, they bore down in a line of battle abreast, and brought to the wind a little more than random shot distance.

"As I watched every opportunity of gaining the wind, and forcing them to battle, the enemy, on my ordering the fleet to make a great deal of sail on the 15th upon a wind, had the vanity to think we were retiring, and with a press of sail approached us much nearer than usual. I suffered them to enjoy the deception, and their van ship to approach abreast of my centre; when by a lucky change of wind, perceiving I could weather the enemy, I made the signal for the third in command, who then led the van, to tack with his squadron, and gain the wind of the enemy. The enemy's fleet instantly wore, and fled with a crowd of sail.

"His Majesty's fleet by this manœuvre had gained the wind, and would have forced the enemy to battle, had it not at once changed six points when near the enemy, and enabled them to recover that advantage. However it did not enable them to weather his Majesty's fleet so much, but the van, led by that good and gallant officer Captain Bowyer, about seven in the evening, reached their centre, and was followed by Rear-Admiral Rowley's squadron (who then led the van) the centre and rear of his Majesty's fleet following in order.

"As the enemy were under a press of sail, none but the van of his Majesty's fleet could come in for any part of the action, without wasting his Majesty's powder and shot; the enemy wantonly expending a deal of their's at such a distance as to have no effect.

"The Albion, Capt. Bowyer, and the Conqueror, Rear-Admiral Rowley, were the ships that suffered most in this rencontre. But I am sure, from the slackness of their fire, in comparison to that of the van of his Majesty's fleet, the enemy's rear must have suffered very considerably.

"The enemy kept an awful distance till the 19th inst. when I was in hopes that I should have weathered them, but had the mortification to be disappointed in those hopes: However, as they were convinced their rear could not escape action, they seemed to have taken a resolution of risquing a general one; and when their van weathered us, they bore away along our line to windward, and began a heavy cannonade, but at such a distance as to do little or no execution; however, their rear could not escape, being closely attacked by the ships of the van, then led by Commodore Hotham; and with pleasure I can say, that the fire of his Majesty's ships was far superior to that of the enemy, who must have received great damage by the rencontre.

"The Albion and Conqueror suffered much in this last action, and several other ships received considerable damage; a list of which, as likewise of the killed and wounded, I have the honour to inclose.

"The pursuit of the enemy had led us 40 leagues directly to windward of Martinique; and as the enemy had stood to the northward with all the sail they could possibly press, and were out of sight the 22d inst. the condition of his Majesty's ships being such as not to allow a longer pursuit, I sent the Conqueror, Cornwall, and Boyne to St. Lucia, and stood with the remainder of his Majesty's ships towards Barbadoes, in order to put the sick and wounded on shore, and repair the squadron.

"We anchored in Carlisle-Bay on the 22d inst. where every despatch possible has been used, both night and day in refitting, watering, and victualling the fleet; and I hope that every thing will be in readiness to proceed to sea to-morrow, in quest of the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cadiz the 28th of last month; intelligence of which has been brought me by the Cerberus, Capt. Man, who parted company with them on the 4th inst. in latitude 31 and a half, steering W. S. W.

"The Brilliant and Rattlesnake sloop have joined me since, with the same intelligence; the latter from Commodore Johnstone. I shall order them all back again to their station; but cannot forbear expressing to their Lordships my approbation of the merits of those officers, who thought it their duty to leave their station, and convey to me with speed intelligence of such great importance.

"I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that Monsr. de Guichen and the French fleet have got, in a shattered condition, into Martinico, where, their Lordships may be assured that I shall keep a watchful eye over them; and hope I shall have an opportunity of giving a good account of the Spanish fleet before the French are in a condition to put to sea.

A List of the Killed and Wounded on the 15th of May, 1780.

Ships	Killed.	Wounded.
Vigilant —	3	10
Medway -	1	10
Conqueror - -	2	13
Albion - -	12	62
Cornwall -	3	5
Total	21	100

Killed. First Lieut. William Law, of the Cornwall.

G. B. RODNEY.

A List of the Killed and Wounded the 19th of May, 1780.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.
Intrepid -	1	0
Suffolk - -	1	21
Triumph -	4	14
Vigilant - -	9	15
Medway -	2	11
Vengeance -	3	16
Magnificent -	5	23
Conqueror - -	3	10
Albion - -	12	61
Terrible - -	3	9
Cornwall - -	4	10
Preston - -	0	3
Total	47	193

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Lieut. Twyeross, of the Triumph, wounded.
Lieut. Flight, 87th regt. of the Magnificent, wounded.
Capt. Watson, of the Conqueror, lost his arm, since dead.
Ensign Curry, 5th regiment, of the Albion, killed.
Mr. Paven, Master of the Albion, wounded.
Lieut. Douglas, of the Cornwall, lost his leg.

G. B. RODNEY."

To be SOLD,

The MARYLAND GAZETTE,

From January 1755 to June 1767,
(Eleven Years and an Half compleat.)

CONTAINING the most remarkable OCCURRENCES in those Times, both foreign and domestic: Neatly printed, by Jonas Green, at ANNAPOLIS, and bound in five Volumes Folio. With 37 select Gazettes preceding the Whole, in which are inserted The Oeconomy of Human Life; Major WASHINGTON's (our present illustrious General) JOURNAL to the OHIO, in the Year 1753, &c. &c. &c. *December* 18, 1780.

The BOOKS may be seen, and the Price known, at Mr. BENJAMIN JANUARY's, Bookbinder and Stationer, opposite the Coffee-House, in Front-Street, Philadelphia.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Elk-Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, in the beginning of October last, a small brown COW, about five or six years old; also a small red STEER, about the same age, both slightly branded last spring on the thigh with the letter M; they were brought from Sussex county last fall, and probably will make that way. Whoever will secure said cattle and give notice to the subscriber, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward for each, and reasonable charges.

¶ THOMAS MAY.

RUN away, on the 25th of November, from on board the continental ship Saratoga, a Negroe Man, named Anthony Castoff, a shoemaker by trade, but has been to sea some time, and will pass for a seaman, about five feet ten inches high, black complexion, talks French, Spanish, and tolerable good English; was taken in September, 1779, in the Mississippi, and condemned then to the captors: Had on, when he went away, a brown outside jacket, with horn buttons, a lincey under jacket, and long canvas trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe in any goal, or brings him to PHILIP LYON, in Lombard-street, Philadelphia, shall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

Two Writing-Masters wanted at the UNIVERSITY.

Persons well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations, will please to apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, Rector of the Academy.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the 28th of this instant December, by the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, Fifty acres of good LAND, containing in part a quantity of good meadow, some woodland, and 150 apple-trees; with a good dwelling-house, barn, spring-house, and a never-failing spring on the premises, situate about a quarter of a mile from Jenkins-town; the whole to be sold together or in separate lots, as may best suit the purchasers. Also at the same time will be exposed to sale, horses, cows, a waggon and gears, and sundry utensils too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on the premises. ¶ PATRICK M'GARGELL.

THE Field Officers and Captains belonging to the Pennsylvania Line, absent upon furlough, or otherwise, are hereby required to join their respective regiments in the vicinity of Morristown, State of New-Jersey, on or before the 20th of December ensuing; (except those of the 8th) to the end that the arrangement of the Infantry may be compleated, agreeable to an act of Congress, passed the 21st ult.

Those Officers who do not comply with this order, or neglect sending their determination in writing to the Commanding Officer of the division, in Camp, whether they will continue in the service or retire from it, on or before the day aforesaid, will be precluded the right of priority which they would otherwise be entitled to.

ANTHONY WAYNE, Brigadier-General,
Commanding the Pennsylvania Line.

Camp, Totowa, Nov. 25, 1780.

Newport, November 22, 1780.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber in Newport, Newcastle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a chesnut colour, with a small star, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be discovered. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 2d of this instant December, from Charles Hayes's mill, in Germantown township, A Brown MARE, with a switch tail, half blooded, branded on the near buttock H S: Marked under the tail as if she had been torn with a nail; between 4 and 5 years old, a natural trotter; has a little white on one of her hind feet. Whoever brings the said creature to MICHAEL TAYLOR, on the Widow Harrison's place, on the Ridge road, shall receive the above reward. ¶

November 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharpless, in Concord, the 20th of this instant, A Sorrel HORSE, with a blaze down his face, collar marked. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to ¶ WILLIAM ARMENT.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen away from his master, living in Colrain township, Lancaster county, on the 12th of September last, an indented servant boy, named ROBERT WEST, about nine years of age: Had on, when he was stolen, a blue cloth coat with small metal buttons, a tow shirt and trowsers, an old felt hat. The thieves concerned in taking him away were, a certain Owen Martin, his step father, and Hannah Martin, alias West, his mother. Said Owen is broken backed; both are native Irish, which may easily be discerned by their tongue. Their common occupation is begging, and both are very fond of spiritous liquors, and when intoxicated, much given to prophane swearing. Whoever secures the boy in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges if brought home; and for securing the thieves as above, One Hundred Dollars, paid by ROBERT ROSS, jun.

All persons are forbid to harbour them.

November 27, 1780.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the subscriber, in the borough of Chester, a Dutch servant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a similar occasion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own strait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn snuff-coloured jacket with sleeves, broke out at the elbows, a short blue under jacket, tow shirt, old scarlet breeches with silk knee garters, black woollen stockings, and good shoes, with strings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, speaks good English, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is supposed he is gone over Susquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reasonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, October 9, 1780.

This morning Captain Roſs, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, arrived in town from South-Carolina, with a letter from his Lordſhip to Lord G. Germaine, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord, Camden, Auguſt 21, 1780.

IT is with great pleaſure that I communicate to your Lordſhip an account of a complete victory obtained on the 16th inſtant, by his Majeſty's troops under my command, over the rebel ſouthern army under General Gates.

In my diſpatch, No. 1, I had the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that while at Charleſtown, I was regularly acquainted by Lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his Lordſhip's command. On the 9th inſtant two expreſſes arrived, with an account that Gen. Gates was advancing towards Lynch's Creek with his whole army, ſuppoſed to amount to 6000 men, excluſive of a detachment of 1100 men under General Sumpter, who, after having in vain attempted to force the poſts at Rocky-Mount and Hanging-Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get round the left of our poſition, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Carleſtown; that the diſaffected country between Pedee and Black-River had actually revolted; and that Lord Rawdon was contracting his poſts, and preparing to aſſemble his force at Camden.

In conſequence of this information, after finiſhing ſome important points of buſineſs at Charleſtown, I ſat out on the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found Lord Rawdon with his whole force, except Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull's ſmall detachment, which fell back from Rocky-Mount to Major Ferguſon's poſts of the militia of Ninety-ſix, on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the poſition at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by General Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my ſupplies muſt have failed me in a few days.

I ſaw no difficulty of making good my retreat to Charles-Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that reſolution, I muſt have not only left near 800 ſick, and a great quantity of ſtores at this place, but I clearly ſaw the loſs of the whole province, except Charleſtown, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate conſequences, beſides forfeiting all pretenſions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, excluſive of General Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by ſickneſs and other caſualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North-Carolina refugees.

However, the greateſt part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charleſtown ſufficiently garriſoned and provided for a ſiege, and ſeeing little to loſe by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I reſolved to take the firſt good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and poſition; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging-Rock, at Col. Rugeley's, about 12 miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After conſulting ſome intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force againſt their continentals, who from good intelligence I knew to be badly poſted cloſe to Col. Rugeley's houſe. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: However, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to ſome provincials, militia and convaleſcents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horſes which they had preſſed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the courſe of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when, about half an hour paſt two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in conſiderable force, and was ſoon aſſured by ſome deſerters and priſoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and the enemy doing the ſame, the firing ſoon ceaſed. Confiding in the diſciplined courage of his Majeſty's troops, and well apprized by ſeveral intelligent inhabitants that the ground on which both armies ſtood, being narrowed by ſwamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chooſe to hazard the great ſtake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confuſion to which an action in the dark is ſo particularly liable. But having taken meaſures that the enemy ſhould not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I reſolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my laſt diſpoſition, and formed the troops in the following order: The diviſion of the right, conſiſting of a ſmall corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Webſter; the diviſion of the left, conſiſting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the legion, and part of Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton's North-Carolina regiment, under the command of Lord Rawdon, with two ſix and two three pounders, which were commanded by Lieutenant M'Leod. The 71ſt regiment, with two ſix pounders, was formed as a reſerve, one battalion in the rear of the diviſion on the right, the other on that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, cloſe to the 71ſt regiment, with orders to ſeize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in caſe any corps ſhould meet with a check.

This diſpoſition was juſt made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewiſe perſiſted in their reſolution to fight, were formed in two lines oppoſite and near to us; and obſerving a movement on their left, which I ſuppoſed to be with an intention to make ſome alteration in their order, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Webſter to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little hazineſs in the air, which, preventing the ſmoke from riſing, occaſioned ſo thick a darkneſs, that it was difficult to ſee the effect of a very heavy and well ſupported fire on both ſides.

Our lines continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced Britiſh ſoldiers, keeping up a conſtant fire, or making uſe of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confuſion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this inſtant I ordered the cavalry to complete the route, which was performed with their uſual promptitude and gallantry; and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the purſuit to Hanging-Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were ſlain, a number of priſoners, near 150 waggons (in one of which was a braſs cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the action of the night) a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army, fell into our hands.

The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable; a number of colours, and ſeven pieces of braſs cannon (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between eight and nine hundred were killed, among that number Brigadier Gen. Gregory, and about one thouſand priſoners, many of whom wounded; of which number were Major General Baron de Kalb, ſince dead, and Brigadier Gen. Rutherford.

I have the honour to encloſe a return of killed and wounded on our ſide. The loſs of ſo many brave men is much to be lamented, but the number is moderate in proportion to ſo great an advantage.

The behaviour of his Majeſty's troops in general was beyond all praiſe; it did honour to themſelves and their country. I was particularly indebted to Col Lord Rawdon and Lieut Col. Webſter, for the diſtinguiſhed courage and abilities with which they conducted their reſpective diviſions, and the capacity and vigour of Lieut. Colonel Tarleton at the head of the cavalry, deſerve my higheſt commendations; Lieut. M'Cleod exerted himſelf greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My Aid de Camp, Capt. Roſs, and Lieut. Haldane of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice; and the public officers, Major of Brigade England, who acted as Adjutant-General, and the Majors of Brigade Manly and Doyle, ſhewed the moſt active and zealous attention to their duty; Governor Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the ſpirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I ſaw the importance of deſtroying or diſperſing, if poſſible, the corps under General Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for aſſembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton with the legion of cavalry and infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him; and at the ſame time I ſent orders to Lieutenant Colonel Turnbull, and Major Ferguſon, at that time on Little River, to put their corps in motion immediately, and on their ſide to purſue and endeavour to attack General Sumpter. Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton executed this ſervice with his uſual activity and military addreſs. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and ſurprized him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catabo Fords: He totally deſtroyed or diſperſed his detachment, conſiſting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the ſpot, and taking two pieces of braſs cannon and 300 priſoners, and 44 waggons. He likewiſe retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging-Rock, and partly in eſcorting ſome waggons from Congarees to Camden; and he releaſed 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been ſeized by the rebels. Captain Campbell, who commanded the light infantry, a promiſing officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loſs otherwiſe was trifling. This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend Lieut. Col. Tarleton to his Majeſty's favour. The rebel forces being at preſent diſperſed, the internal commotions and inſurrections in the province will now ſubſide. But I ſhall give direction to inflict exemplary puniſhment on ſome of the moſt guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from ſporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generoſity of the Britiſh government.

On the morning of the 17th I diſpatched proper people to North-Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and aſſemble immediately; and to ſeize the moſt violent people, and all military ſtores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all ſtragglers from the routed army; and I have promiſed to march without loſs of time to their ſupport: Some neceſſary ſupplies for the army are now on their way from Charleſtown, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to move in a few days.

My Aid de Camp, Capt. Roſs, will have the honour of delivering this diſpatch to your Lordſhip, and will be able to give you the fulleſt account of the ſtate of the army and the country. He is a very deſerving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your Lordſhip's favour and patronage. I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Return of the killed, wounded and miſſing, of the troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Camden, S. Carolina, Auguſt 16, 1780.

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 64 rank and file, killed; 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 5 Enſigns, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 9 rank and file, miſſing.

ST. JOHN'S *(Antigua) November 14.*

Extract of a letter from St. Vincent.

"It is not in my power to expreſs to you our preſent wretched ſituation. On Tueſday night, the 10th of October, the wind came round to the north-weſt, and blew very freſh from that quarter all night; at ſun-riſe it came rather more to the weſtward, and the gale increaſed, and by 9 o'clock 15 veſſels in the bay were drove aſhore; 150 men were drowned, belonging to a French armed brig; the Juno, a fine frigate, was loſt, but all her hands ſaved. The gale ſtill encreaſed until 12 o'clock, and then, I may ſay, there was never ſuch a ſcene exhibited as from that hour till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. From the church to Dr. Connor's, there was not the leaſt part of a houſe or even a wall left; numbers of poor people lay ſhrieking under the ruins, and no perſon dared to go out to their aſſiſtance. All that could were obliged to fly up to the high land to ſave themſelves from the flood, which overflowed almoſt the whole town. The wind began to abate about 5 o'clock, but it ſtill rained without intermiſſion. In this ſituation we remained until Thurſday morning the 12th, when the ſea and weather moderated, but ſuch an appearance of wretchedneſs was never ſeen, it was enough to pierce the moſt obdurate heart; the greateſt part of the town is in total ruins; and few people had places to ſcreen themſelves from the rain, which continued for two days after. Our proviſions, ſtock and cloaths are waſhed into the ſea; nobody knowing where to apply for bread to ſatisfy the wants of nature; fortunately two merchants had landed a cargoe of proviſions a few days before, which was unhurt, and was of infinite relief to us. The country has ſuffered as much as we have in town; there are only five people in the whole iſland that have ſaved their works; numbers of negroes are killed, and all the ſugar made this crop waſhed away. In Trumaka, one Mr. Muſeman had a large ſtrong houſe which ſtood the wind, and every body in that valley took ſhelter there, to the amount of about 45 people; all the windows and doors were nailed up, when the flood came down and carried the houſe into the ſea, and all the people periſhed except two, who were taken up the next day from the roof. The whole country looks as if it had been deſtroyed by fire, not a leaf ſtanding upon a tree."

BALTIMORE, *December 12.*

Among the remarkable pieces exhibited in the *London Gazette*, none more deſerves the ſerious notice of the friends to America, than the plauſible offers made by Great-Britain to the State of Georgia, through the channel of Sir James Wright's ſpeech, at the firſt meeting of the Aſſembly, on the 9th of May ult. wherein he preſents a ſketch of conceſſions which Great-Britain, after a five years war, is ready to make to America, of thoſe very pretenſions for which the war was undertaken.

After congratulating them upon their *happy deliverance* from the *uſurpation* and *tyranny* of the promoters of the rebellion, as he is pleaſed to term it, and enumerating the *bleſſings* they will enjoy under the Regal government, amongſt which he has not omitted mentioning the ſtriking contraſt between their real money and our fluctuating paper currency, he proceeds to inform them, that the King and Parliament have abſolutely renounced the *right* of *taxing* America, and reſerved only the *power* of laying ſuch *impoſts* as may be *neceſſary* for the regulation of trade, (a power which the warmeſt partiſans of America have never conteſted with Parliament) and the net proceeds of thoſe *impoſts* are in all caſes to be employed for the uſe of the Province—He continues by informing them, that he is happy in having it in his power to declare that the King, in order to relieve his faithful ſubjects in that Province, is *graciouſly* pleaſed to remit all arrears of quitrents, and that he *generouſly* purpoſes to aſſign all thoſe which may become due in future, for the uſe of the Province—that the fines and confiſcations which may be impoſed or adjudged in future to his Majeſty ſhall be alſo employed in the ſame manner.

Theſe are the moſt ſtriking lines in the conceſſions exhibited in Sir James Wright's ſpeech; and if we could prevail on the Britiſh Lion to ſuffer his teeth to be drawn, and his nails pared, as the man in the fable requeſted, when *that beaſt* wanted an alliance with his family, ſuch a ſpeech might be liſtened to with leſs danger, than it can in the preſent powerful ſtate of that country that ſtyles herſelf our *Mother*.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Southern Army, dated Camp, near the Waxhaws, October 31.

"Upon the enemy's approaching as far as Charlotte, I marched from Hillſborough with three companies of light infantry, which were to act with a body of horſe, commanded by Col. Waſhington, and a body of riflemen; the whole to be under the command of Col. Morgan. We reached the Yadkin in 6 days (110 miles) where we were detained three days by the heavy rains, which rendered the river impaſſable. The enemy, during this time, hearing of the defeat of Col. Ferguſon, who had penetrated the upper part of this State, and was to have joined Lord Cornwallis at the Yadkin or Hillſborough, had began their retreat, and, before we could come up with them, had croſſed the Catawba. They were much harraſſed while they lay in Charlotte, and on the retreat, by a body of militia horſe, commanded by Col. Davie, a very active and good officer. He, with 400 horſe, and General Davidſon with a number of infantry, are now encamped with us, where we are waiting the arrival of General Gates, and the reſt of the continental troops, who are on their march."

Extract of another letter from the ſame Gentleman, dated Waxhaws, November 10.

"It is probable that ſomething ſerious will ſoon be attempted againſt Camden, where there are not more than 400 men, commanded by Colonel Turnbull, of the New-York Volunteers; their works are not formidable. The main body of the enemy are at Winſborough, 40 miles S. W. of Camden. Lord Cornwallis is very ill.---Colonel Marian has routed ſeveral parties of tories on the Santee, and has taken a quantity of rum between Charles-Town and Camden."

The crew of the Britiſh frigate Andromeda, lately wrecked on Martinico, all periſhed, it is ſaid, except 18 men.

A few days ago died, deſervedly regretted, at Alexandria, Virginia, Colonel JOHN WHITE, late of the State of Georgia, a celebrated partiſan in the ſervice of the United States; a gentleman in whom were happily united the brave ſoldier, ſteady patriot, inflexible friend, ſocial companion, and benevolent honeſt man.

CHATHAM, *December 13.*

Laſt Friday night five horſe thieves, of Capt. Ward's party, were taken at Dow's ferry, on their way to New-York. There were eight in the party, and each of them had ſtole a horſe, but three had croſſed before our people came up with them, by which means they made their eſcape. Among the number taken is one Horton, an old offender, who made his eſcape from Morriſtown goal ſome time ſince.

A New-York paper, of the 8th inſtant, announces the death of Lord Drummond, at Liſbon, a perſon notoriouſly known in this country.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that, from the inconſiderable quantity of buſineſs to be done by poſt at this ſeaſon of the year, together with the very great expence attending it, he finds it impoſſible to ride oftener than once in two weeks.---The public will therefore pleaſe to take notice accordingly, that from and after the firſt of January next, he will ride once in two weeks only till March, and then ride weekly as uſual, provided he meets with encouragement adequate to the expence. Thoſe who may think proper to employ him may depend on their buſineſs being done with care and fidelity, by their very humble ſervant,

A. ANDERSON, Eaſtern Shore Poſt.

December 11, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 29.

Monday laſt the brig ——, Capt. Barnes, arrived here, in a ſhort paſſage, from Boſton. By him we learn, that Capt. Samuel Smith, of this port, arrived there on the 7th inſtant, in 28 days from Old France, and that accounts brought by him were, that the Portugueſe had opened their ports to American veſſels; that there had been a ſevere gale of wind in the Engliſh Channel, in which the Britiſh fleet received conſiderable damage, and that many Engliſh veſſels had been driven aſhore on the coaſt of France.

We are ſorry to inform the public, that a paragraph which appeared in a New-York paper a few days ago, mentioning the death of the brave Gen. Woodford, turns out to be but too true. He departed from this city in January laſt, at the head of a number of Virginia troops, and by perſevering and rapid marches in that uncommonly cold and inclement ſeaſon, ſo far accompliſhed his deſign as to get into Charleſtown with the detachment under his command, a few days before the place was inveſted. The fatigues of the ſiege, in which he bore a very active part, together with the mortification of becoming a priſoner, and the rigorous confinement he ſuffered, proved too much for his delicate conſtitution. In the laſt decline of his health, he was removed from Charleſtown to New-York, where he in a ſhort time paid the debt of nature, and fell a chearful ſacrifice to his country's glorious cauſe.

The following is taken from the Boſton Gazette of Nov. 9.

On Friday laſt Mr. Profeſſor WILLIAMS, and the gentlemen who accompanied him to Penobſcot to obſerve the late Solar Eclipſe, returned to this town. They had an uncomfortable voyage, and a fatiguing time, in making their obſervations. It was the 17th of October before they arrived in Penobſcot-Bay. Captain Mowat, of the Albany, and his officers, received them with much politeneſs, and gave them every aſſiſtance in their power. Lieut. Col. Campbell, commandant at the Britiſh fort, gave them leave to land, but diſcovered no diſpoſition to afford any aſſiſtance, or to make their ſituation agreeable or comfortable.

The beſt ſituation they could find for their purpoſe was on the eaſt ſide of Long-Iſland, near the centre of Penobſcot Bay. From the 13th to the 27th, they were employed in fitting up their apparatus, regulating the clock, and making a variety of obſervations, by day and night, to determine the latitude of the place, variation of the compaſs, quantity of dew, refraction, &c.—The 27th proved favourable to their wiſhes, as the weather was fair, and the ſky free from clouds. Five obſervers noted the beginning and end of the Eclipſe, with much preciſion.—The phænomena attending the greateſt obſcuration were extremely curious. Inſtead of being under the centre of the path of the penumbra (as the aſtronomical tables led them to expect) they were juſt at the ſouthern extremity. A very fine thread of light remained in the ſoutheaſtern part of the Sun's limb. The extremity of it on each ſide was broken into ſmall ſtars or drops; ſome of which were round, others oblong; ſome joined again, others ſeparated and decreaſed until they wholly diſappeared. The extent of this very fine thread of light was about an eighth part of the circumference of the ſun. That part of it which remained unbroken was about a fifteenth part; and the diameter, where greateſt, not more than nine ſeconds. Nothing could be more curious, beautiful or entertaining, than this appearance of a fine circular light in the heavens, in the midſt of univerſal gloom and darkneſs.

The degree of darkneſs was ſuch, that *Venus* ſhone very bright. *Jupiter* appeared, though very near the Sun. *Lucida, Lyra, Aridæ*, and ſeveral others of the fixed ſtars were ſeen. And the young gentlemen who noted the time were obliged to make uſe of candles to count the ſeconds of the clock.

From the beginning to the time of the greateſt obſcuration, a chill and a dampneſs were very ſenſibly increaſing. The Mercury in Farenheit's Thermometer fell above ten degrees; and the quantity of dew juſt after the middle of the eclipſe was found to be near as much as had fallen during the whole of the preceding night.

Having had the happineſs to ſucceed fully in the obſervations they had in view, the apparatus was put on board the veſſel, and the gentlemen embarked on the 28th, ever ſince which they have been on their paſſage to this town.

A particular account of the ſeveral obſervations that were made would be too lengthy for publication in a newſpaper. But as they are well adapted to anſwer important purpoſes in Aſtronomy, Geography and Navigation, a particular account of them will be prepared, and laid before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at their next meeting.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WITHOUT preface or apology, I mean to make ſome ſtrictures on an act publiſhed for conſideration, giving certain powers therein mentioned to the Supreme Executive Council, Judges of the Supreme Court, &c.

My firſt ſtrictures ſhall regard the *ſeizure of papers*, which is thereby authoriſed. This, in the caſe of Wilkes in England, has been ſhewn to be be contrary to common law.* Nay, independent of the common law, it was ably argued to be "an infringement of the natural rights of mankind." The common law of England under which we migrated has been declared, by act of Aſſembly, to be the birth-right of theſe citizens; and if that were not ſo, yet the poſſeſſion of private papers, as of our ſecret thoughts, is a natural right which we do not give up when we enter into ſociety, and which no law can juſtly take from us. It is not more contrary to natural right to extort a confeſſion by the *rack*, than, by a warrant, to ſeize private papers. Theſe are a man's thoughts, unknown and unpubliſhed to the world. They can do no harm while confined to his boxes and deſks. It is the diſcloſer, not the author, who is anſwerable for the bad effects on the community, either in ſtiring up ſedition againſt the ſtate, or in leſſening the dignity of its officers.

An act of Aſſembly, like a ſtatute of England, may reſtrain the common law, if it ſhall pleaſe the legiſlators; though that, I preſume, will be ſeldom found adviſeable. But an invaſion of the natural rights of men is, in all caſes, tyrannical and arbitrary. The act in queſtion is in direct oppoſition to every other law that exiſts, diſcriminating between the offender and the innocent. The accuſed is, in this caſe, even before conviction, declared out of the protection of the law by which his houſe is conſidered as his caſtle, his deſks are free from ſearch, and his private papers are ſecured to him. A moſt dreadful puniſhment is inflicted, on the bare ſuſpicion of a crime. What puniſhment can be more dreadful to one of a delicate and ſenſible mind, than to have his papers laid open to thoſe who may come with a warrant to inſpect them. It might be proper to lock up his rooms, or to ſeal his deſks; but to ſearch them, and diſcloſe the contents is unprecedented, ſave in the annals of arbitrary princes. In caſes where by defection to the enemy, as lately in the caſe of Arnold, or where by taking up arms, or by other means, the treaſon is notorious, the ſeizure of papers is juſtifiable by reaſon, and is warranted by law already exiſting. But here an innocent man, as it will prove, probably, nine times out of ten, is ſubjected to an evil the moſt grievous; nor is it only the individual who is ſubjected to this evil but all others who have ever correſponded with him. Letters of buſineſs, letters of friendſhip, notes, memorandums, containing the moſt delicate particulars, are all laid open to view. The miſchief is extenſive, it cannot be ſaid where it may be limited. The private remarks of individuals on the character, conduct, and buſineſs of each other; obſervations of weakneſs, or villany, which lie dormant, but then burſt out, will fire the minds of men againſt each other, and deſtroy the peace of ſociety.

A revealer of ſecrets, or tale-bearer, is amongſt the moſt deteſtible of all characters; yet here the magiſtrates are appointed revealers of ſecrets, and tale-bearers general to the commonwealth: They iſſue their warrants for opening of eſcruitores, and divulge the private ſentiments of all around them.

The ſeizure of papers is not only attended with miſchief to the poſſeſſor, to other individuals connected with him, and to the community in general, but, after all, it can anſwer no valuable end. Theſe papers cannot legally be admitted as evidence to convict the party. I will venture to ſay, the Chief Juſtice of this State is too well acquainted with the law, and too good a friend to the liberty of the citizen, to admit papers obtained in this manner as evidence on any trial. The thoughts of the heart are not the ſubject of human laws; they muſt be expreſſed before they can be cognizable. I believe no one could be legally indicted for words uttered in a *ſoliloquy*; for as there was no evident intention of ſtirring up ſedition by means of theſe, being addreſſed to no one, they cannot be conſtrued to be treaſonable. Thoughts committed to paper, but never publiſhed, are equally improper as evidence. Algernon Sidney, during an arbitrary reign, was convicted on the evidence of papers found in his cloſet, but the proceeding has been reprobated by every friend of liberty; even in his caſe, though under the influence of the crown, the Judges greatly ſmoothed the way by their reaſoning, and the Parliament afterwards reverſed his attainder. Therefore, in the words of the Counſel in Wilkes's caſe, "it is as *uſeleſs* as it is *cruel* to ſeize private papers

I object, in the next place, to that clauſe of the act, by which it is propoſed to be eſtabliſhed; That, not on oath or affimation, as it ought to be, according to the common law and laws of this State, but on *complaint* made to the Council or Juſtices, the perſon ſuſpected ſhall be apprehended and dragged before a Magiſtrate. This puts it in the power of any malicious perſon, without oath of knowing any ground of ſuſpicion, to give the Magiſtrate the trouble of iſſuing his warrant for the beſt citizen, and this citizen the mortification of being dragged before the Magiſtrate; nay, without oath or affirmation of any fact alledged, but merely on *complaint* made, his papers are liable to be ſeized and examined, every private tranſaction and family ſecret diſcloſed to the world. Let it be ſuppoſed that ſome ſilly fellow, as it actually once happened while I was with the army, ſeeing me of a contemplative turn of mind, and frequently in a poſture of meditation, as I was then taken for a ſpy, ſhould now take it into his head that I was meditating treaſon to the State: On his bare *complaint* muſt I be ſubjected to the indignity of being hurried before a Magiſtrate, and have my papers examined, &c.? Let every man make this caſe his own, and I am perſuaded his anſwer will be the ſame with mine, that *it is a great privation of the rights of our anceſtors.*

If it ſhould be ſaid that we may ſo far rely on the juſtice and good ſenſe of our magiſtrates, as not to apprehend that they will exerciſe the authority given by this law, ſave with regard to bad men: To this I anſwer, that the law will have had its full operation, and all its miſchiefs be accompliſhed, before it is poſſible for the magiſtrate to know whether the perſon apprehended is a good or bad man. This is contrary to the genius of the laws of our country, which preſumes every man innocent, and is tender of ſuffering the leaſt evil to fall upon him, until he is found guilty. Would any man wiſh that, in order to be revenged on the diſaffected, who have wrought us ſo much injury, a law ſhould exiſt, which might alſo be executed on himſelf. This would be like Sampſon, to pull down a houſe to cruſh the Philiſtines, though he alſo muſt periſh by its fall. I have the utmoſt confidence in the magiſtrates, and eſpecially the judges of the ſupreme court, in whoſe power it is, by this law, and by the law already exiſting (for which reaſon, by the by, this clauſe is unneceſſary) to admit to bail at diſcretion; but my ſentiments, as a freeman, revolt at the idea of depending on their generoſity. I may never feel the rod, but I am unwilling that it ſhould be ſuſpended over me. Beſides, there is little in the power of the judges of the ſupreme court towards alleviating the miſeries of this act. My body is impriſoned, my papers are ſeized, and the greater part of the evils are ſuffered, before it can be in the power of theſe judges to interfere for my deliverance.

After all: Experience has evinced that the poſſeſſion of power begets the love of power; and though at firſt the Council of the ſtate may be ſparing of this law, and exerciſe it only on thoſe who are commonly accounted diſaffected, yet they may by and by extend it to others, who from any cauſe may become perſonally obnoxious. I ſhall give this ſentiment, as it is expreſſed and enforced by examples in the language of Cæſar, addreſſed to the Roman Senate.

"The Lacedemonians having vanquiſhed the Athenians, ſet over them thirty men to manage the republic. Theſe firſt began to put to death, without trial, every bad man who was unpopular. The populace were pleaſed with this, and ſaid he had met with his deſert. Afterwards, when by degrees wantonneſs grew up, they began to put to death, without diſtinction, the good and bad at pleaſure; to hold the reſt in fear; ſo that the city, oppreſſed with ſlavery, paid dearly for the fooliſh joy it had expreſſed. In our memory, when Sylla Victorious ordered the throat of Damaſſippus to be cut, and others who were the peſts of ſociety, who did not commend the action? They ſaid that theſe men, wicked, factious, who had diſturbed the commonwealth with their ſeditions, were juſtly executed. But this thing was the beginning of a great ſlaughter. For as any one had coveted the houſe or village, or laſtly even the plate or garment of another, he endeavoured to have him put in the number of the proſcribed: So that they, to whom the death of Damaſſippus had given joy, were ſhortly afterwards dragged away themſelves; nor was there an end of cutting throats, before Sylla had ſatiated all his followers with wealth."

I ſhall conclude by obſerving, that this I believe is the only ſtate, where a law of this kind has been thought neceſſary to be eſtabliſhed. Even thoſe ſtates invaded by the enemy have not thought it neceſſary.

ZUINGLIUS.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS.

YOUR giving a place in your Gazette for the re-publication of Three *Political* Fables, written by the celebrated Dr. *F-----n*, whilſt in England, about the year 1769 or 1770, and then humbly *inſcribed to the Secretary of State for the American Department*, and afterwards publiſhed here in the Pennſylvania Chronicle of April 30, 1770, will oblige many of your readers.

It ſeems as if the Doctor in the firſt fable intended to ſhew the nation of England, the *folly* and *unreaſonableneſs of taxing America*.----In the ſecond he ſhews, that ſhould they continue their attempts, they will be glad to put us down where they took us up; that is, leave us in the ſtate we were in, in the year 1763, which indeed we afterwards prayed for, but in vain.----And laſtly, ſhould they ſtill perſiſt in their *folly*, and continue their *ridiculous ideas of taxing us*, *he prophetically* ſhews them, by the third fable, the conſequences thereof, viz. a ſenſibility of their imprudence in permitting a breach of that friendſhip which had ſo long ſubſiſted, and a *total ſeparation* of the two countries. *Your humble ſervant*,

L. S.

FABLE I.

A HERD of cows had long afforded plenty of milk, butter and cheeſe to an avaricious farmer, who grudged them the graſs they ſubſiſted on, and at length mowed it to make money of the hay, leaving them to ſhift for food as they could, and ſtill expected to milk them as before; but the cows, offended with his unreaſonableneſs, reſolved for the future to ſuckle one another.

FABLE II.

AN eagle, king of birds, ſoaring on his wings aloft over a farmer's yard, ſaw a cat there baſking in the ſun, miſtook it for a rabbit, ſtooped, ſeized it, and carried it up into the air, intending to prey on it. The cat turning, ſet her claws into the eagle's breaſt; who, finding his miſtake, opened his talons, and would have let her drop; but puſs, unwilling to fall ſo far, held faſter; and the eagle, to get rid of the inconvenience, found it neceſſary to ſet her down where he took her up.

FABLE III.

A LION's WHELP was put on board a Guinea ſhip bound to America, as a preſent to a friend in that country: It was tame and harmleſs as a kitten, and therefore not confined, but ſuffered to walk about the ſhip at pleaſure. A ſtately full-grown Engliſh maſtiff, belonging to the Captain, deſpiſing the weakneſs of the young lion, frequently took its lodging box, when he had a mind to repoſe therein himſelf. The young lion nevertheleſs grew daily in ſize and ſtrength, and the voyage being long, he became at laſt a more equal match for the maſtiff, who, continuing his inſults, received a ſtunning blow from the lion's paw that fetched his ſkin over his ears, and deterred him from any future conteſt with ſuch growing ſtrength; regretting that he had not rather ſecured its friendſhip than provoked its enmity.

*** The Committee appointed by the WHIG ASSOCIATORS of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, are requeſted to meet at Col. Farmer's, this evening, at ſix o'clock, on buſineſs of conſequence to the Aſſociation.

H. OSBORNE, *Secretary*.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR 1781.

WANTED,

A MAN, capable of managing a ROPE-WALK, lately erected in Charles-Town, State of Maryland. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on the head of Cheſapeak bay, within twenty miles of Chriſteen bridge, and not more than thirty eight miles from the town of Lancaſter. Lancaſter county has hitherto ſupplied the Walk with hemp, and will, for the future, with whatever quantity may be neceſſary. The Walk is covered and every way in good order, a conſiderable quantity of cordage having been already made in it. Three or four good ſpinners are wanted, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. John Irwin, merchant in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Huggins, merchant at the Head of Elk, or the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town.

Nov. 24, 1780. 4 w. PATRICK HAMILTON.

Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, Dec. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of GASPER FETTERS, late of the above townſhip, deceaſed, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of James Fulton, on the 8th day of January next, and pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, and they will be paid, by

¶ JOHN ROAD and DANIEL BILLEW, Executors.

Reading, December 10, 1780.

MY wife ELISABETH hath eloped my bed and board on the 2d inſtant, and for no reaſon. I do hereby give notice to all perſons whom ſhe may have any dealings with, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts contracted by her, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

* 3 *Bur.* 1763. *Wil. b.* 151.

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit township, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton township, in the county of Lancaster.

One Thousand and Fifty five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Lancaster.

* 4tw. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

THE subscriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their past favours, and hopes, by his attention to business, for a continuance of their custom, at that commodious and long accustomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the most commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my house, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requested to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. ‡ DENNIS M'CARTHY.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH-STREET,

The third door from the corner of Fifth-street.

For particulars, apply to

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

WHEREAS Doctor John Hunt, of New-Jersey, son of John Hunt, deceased, late Agent of the West-Jersey Society, and purchaser of a propriety or 24th part of East-Jersey, hath, for some time past, undertaken to dispose of the interests intrusted to the care of his late father, as his own property, without the least colour of title; and hath also entered into sundry contracts, as heir at law to his father, respecting the said propriety;---by which means unwary persons may be drawn into expences and trouble, for which they can have no consideration or future recompence in law or equity from said lands. And as I am one of the West-Jersey Society, and have also purchased of the said John Hunt, deceased, in the year 1766, one-sixth part of the said propriety, I have thought proper to give this public caution, and to assure the intended purchasers, or tenants under Doctor Hunt, that his father was a mere Agent or Attorney to the West-Jersey Society, and his powers are extinguished by his death;---That the said John Hunt, who died at Winchester, in Virginia, in the year 1778, made a will, which, by the laws of New-Jersey, will pass the estate to the devisees therein named, for the payment of his debts and legacies, totally excluding his son, Doctor Hunt; and of course, that he cannot legally rent or convey any part of the premises above described. And whereas, being the only person in America interested in the estate of the West-Jersey Society, I lately gave a Power of Attorney to Joseph Ball, of Batsto Iron Works, to take care of the timber lands belonging to said Society, and it now appearing to me that the said Ball has been concerned with sundry persons, who are in custody in this city, in shipping lumber to New-York, which I have had reason to believe has been taken from the timber lands of the said Society, contrary to the trust I reposed in him, I do revoke the said Power, and forbid all persons possessing or cutting timber off any of said lands under the said Doctor John Hunt, said Ball, or any other person; and do give this notice to all trespassers on the lands of the said Society, that I shall prosecute them with the utmost severity of the law. The Collectors of taxes in New-Jersey will be pleased to inform me, by letter from time to time, what the taxes are, due from said lands, and they shall be paid, so as to save the property from being plundered and destroyed for very trifling sums.

JOSEPH REED.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *Nov.* 21, 1780.

THE report made yesterday on the Petition of GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant in the 10th Pennsylvania regiment, praying to be divorced from his Wife HESTER, by reason of her infidelity and infamous conduct, &c. was read the second time, and being considered, it was

Resolved, That the said Giles Hicks be permitted to bring in a bill to divorce him from his said wife Hester, agreeable to the prayer of his petition, he, the said Giles Hicks, giving previous notice of his design and this permission, at least three weeks, in the public news-paper printed in the city of Philadelphia, intituled, *The Pennsylvania Gazette, and Weekly Advertiser.*

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, *Clerk.*

In consequence of the above resolve, I do hereby give public notice, that I have petitioned the Honourable House of Assembly, for a Divorce from Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel; for which purpose a bill is depending before the House, of which said Hester Hicks, alias M'Daniel, may take notice, in order to make her objections, if any she hath, why said bill should not be passed into a law.

GILES HICKS, Captain Lieutenant, 10th Pennsylvania Regiment.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholesale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *opposite the Jersey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At same Place may be had.

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

United States Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give notice to all persons, who have purchased tickets in the third class in this City, that they are now ready to renew the same in the fourth class.—All tickets not renewed in six weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Ridley township, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a star and snip, his near hind foot white, and a blemish on his off eye. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horse again, shall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, in September last, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the said sheep, are desired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

§ ‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 15th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, some of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightish coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with striped linsey, a lightish linsey jacket with sleeves, and red waistcoat, tow shirt, old lightish cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue stockings, old shoes. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and delivers him to the subscriber, or confines him in any goal, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by some evil-minded person, into the garden of the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near Fifth-street, on the night of the 20th or 21st instant, and had been several times trespassing there before, a red COW, with some white on her belly and sides, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, situate in the lower part of Chester county, on a public road, leading from Lancaster to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Ruston's, and three from L. Pusey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreased to 50 acres, under water-course, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 bushels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling house, having two well finished rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large stone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the house; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well constructed stone stable, a waggon and corn-house under one roof; a stone spring-house, two stories high, supplied by an excellent spring handy to the dwelling; there is also a tenement suitable for a small family, with several other out-houses. The place is well supplied with fruit of different sorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beside a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the best grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to grass, being well watered by several streams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the situation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower-ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1780

WAS taken up this morning, trespassing on the subscriber, in his meadow in Passyunk, near the mouth of Schuylkill, the following creatures, viz. a bay HORSE, near 14 hands high, branded AM in one, and has bad hoofs. A black two year old MARE COLT, and a bay yearling COLT. The owner or owners are desired to apply to RICHARD BARRY, at the Connestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for the same, agreeable to a law of the State. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, the 6th of October ult. a dark brown HORSE, about 8 or 9 years old, 14 hands high, shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ JOSEPH YATES.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Plymouth township, near Plymouth Meeting-house, 14 miles from the city of Philadelphia; there are erected on the said lot, a two story stone messuage, a stone barn and stable, a frame shed, also a large stone store house, where a large store has been kept for many years past; a well of excellent water at the door. The said place is suitable for any public business, as there is public entertainment kept there at present. Any person inclining to purchase the said place, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the owner, living on the premises.

¶ LEVI TRUMP.

WRAPPING PAPER,

To be SOLD, by

HALL & SELLERS.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inst. from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a small star in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and shod all round. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, shall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-street, five Doors below Walnut-street, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogsheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muscovado SUGARS, in Hogsheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchester Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twist, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and English Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

Lately imported from France, Holland and St. Eustatia, and to be SOLD wholesale, by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his store, on the west side of Third-street, the fifth door above Market-street, and two doors below Mr. Jeremiah Warder's,

A FEW bales of blue and white Welch plains, suitable for Negroe's clothing, 9-qr. rose blankets, blue and brown broadcloths, brown and green serges, fine hairbines and cambletts, mens worsted hose, white and brown flemish sheetings, yd. wd. hollands, Irish and laval linens, German dowlass, ditto ozenbrig, Russia drilling, 7-8ths, yd. and apron wd. cotton check, chintzes and calicoes, cambricks and lawns, muslins and humhums, black and white plain, spotted and chain gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, kentings, India dimities, plain and figured ribbands, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, check ditto, bandanoes, black and white modes and sattins, ell wd. persians, black, white, blue, green, red and pink persians and sarsnets, mantuas, black silk for breeches, black princes stuff, womens silk mitts, thread hose, tablecloths and napkins, quality bindings, bobbins, cap, apron and filliting tapes, Scotch, stitching and coloured threads, best scarf twist, gartering, writing and wrapping paper, English playing cards, Leghorn hats, ivory combs, pins and needles, plated and metal buckles, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, razors and scissars, awlblades, H and HL hinges, but and table ditto, bureau desk furniture, desk, chest and padlocks, handsaws, half-round and three square files, and a variety of other HARDWARE.

Also a few casks of Six-penny nails, several boxes of china, West-India rum of a good quality by the hogshead, indigo by the barrel or dozen wt. loaf sugar, coffee, green tea, &c. &c. Likewise two or three iron stoves. 6 w.

Just imported, and to be sold by

PETER and WILLIAM WIKOFF,

At their store in Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, opposite Elfrey's-Alley,

AN ASSORTMENT of European and West-India GOODS, among which are, superfine broad cloths, midling and low priced ditto, superfine India chintz, muslins, gauzes and silks, linen, cotton and silk handkerchiefs, hairbines, calimancoes, and other stuffs, cotton velvets, serge denim, serges, baize, rattinets, plush, silk stockings, pins, buttons, buckles, hinges, locks, wool cards, fine Indian robes, flannel and blankets.

Also rum, sugar, bohea and hyson tea of the best quality, red port wine, and Madeira wines of different prices and qualities, some of which is as good as the best that ever was brought into this country, which they will sell by the pipe or lesser quantity. 6 w.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Monday, the 7th of August last, an apprentice boy, about 15 years of age, his real name is Robert Martin, but it is reported he now calls himself Bob Greenway, he is smart, active and strong for his age. Captains of vessels and all other persons are hereby warned against employing him, because most of the world will allow it is rather unreasonable for parents to palm a child upon a master, to feed, cloathe and teach him while he cannot earn any thing, and after having fed, cloathed and taught him for seven years, then to decoy him away from the five last years of his apprenticeship, when he is just beginning to be useful. Any person bringing home said apprentice, shall receive the above reward; and any person who can inform with certainty where said Robert Martin, otherwise Bob Greenway may be found, or what vessel he is on board of, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars from ROBERT BELL, Printer, Bookbinder and Bookseller, next St. Paul's Church, in Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

BROKE into the pasture of Peter Phipps, in Abington township, Philadelphia county, on the 18th of this instant, A Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, shod all round; the said horse broke into the pasture with a bridle on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and have him again. PETER PHIPPS.

The 28th of the 10th Month, 1780. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mark Freeman, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for settlement; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accompts properly attested.

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,
RICHARD FOOTMAN,
BENJAMIN GIBBS, } Executors.

N.B. A large well improved PLANTATION, in Bucks county, near Græme-Park, and an excellent TANYARD, in the Northern Liberties, to be LETT. Enquire as above. 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.